FOREIGN * NEWS.

SPAIN.

A LETTER FROM MR. FISH.

MADRID, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869. The disorders have [been quelled] and the city and country are tranquil. The Government has advised Gen. Prim, therefore, that his speedy return is unnecessary. The Imparcial newspaper, to-day, pubtishes a recent letter from Mr. Fish, the American Secretary of State, to Minister Hale, and comments favorable up it ..

THE REGENCY TO BE CONTINUED.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869. The rumor that the Regency under Marshal Serraso will be extended is gaining ground. All parties in Spain are favorably to the proposition. WANISH AND FRENCH REVOLUTION COMPARED.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869. The Times to-day contrasts the French revolution of 1848 with the present revolution in Spain. In the former the people ruled. When the power given to Gen. Cavaignac was turned against them, the people's sovereignty, after a short but terrific struggle, fell. In Spain the army governs; yet the army, though ruling, has neither conquered nor fought for its power. A struggle with the people is always imminent; and the odds are against the people. Among the Spanish statesmen there is no Cavaignae. They try stratagem, corruption and surprise, but dare not employ force.

GEN. SICKLES'S NOTE.

PARIS, Sept. 12, 1869. It is reported here that Gen. Sickles's late note to the Spanish Government declares that though the United States have not yet recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents, still, if the situation there is not modified soon, they will take steps to that end.

VICTOR EMANUEL ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

King Victor Emanuel of Italy in reply to overfures made to the Duke of Aosta, in connection with the Spanish throne, declares that his son shall never reign in a free country, unless by the unanimous call of its constituent Chambers.

DON CARLOS.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Madrid, Aug. 22.-It is not only a question whether that rash youth, Don Carlos, has the vestige of a right to the throne, but whether he has a right to be called a Spaniard at all. He descends from a Bourbon family, and belongs on that side to the Austrian dynasty, which has so long dishonored the throne of Spain, and was born during the exile of his parents, so that he is neither Spanish by family nor by birth. Don Carles is nothing more than an instrument in the hands of a group, yet remaining in Spain, of the old stock, sincere Carlists, around whom have gathered a number of the disaffected of those who have been brought low with the fall of the throne of the Spanish Messalina-Isabel II. He is only twenty-two years of age, and not endowed with particularly bril lian; intellectual qualities. Ignorant as he is of everything connected with Snein, of the character and sentiments of Spaniards, he has been deluded into the belief that he has enthusiastic admirers and de

voted followers in a country now essentially liberal at heart. The wife of Don Carlos is still younger than he is. She is the daughter of the Duke of Parma, and has brought her husband an immense fortune, the whole of which she has embarked in his mad enterprise, for of the two she is by far the most ambitious and unscrapulous. Her name is Margarita, and the renowned gallantry of the Spaniards lately moved the Carlists to wear the flower

bearing that name. Don Carlos has been made to believe that if his

grandfather could sustain a civil war seven years in Spain, he can certainly do the same. Reminiscences of the campaigns of his ancestors have shown him that his grandsire never would have withdrawn from the field had it not been for the treachery of one of his Generals, in proof of which it is retold how more than forty of his battalions followed him voluntarily into exile. All this is true; but the misguided youth does not know that, then, his grandfather was bravely supported by all the Basque provinces, which battled for the preservation of the fueros (certain peculiar privileges conceded to them ages ago, when they became a part of Spain); but which now, in addition to their fueros, have, thanks to the recent revolution, received all the liberty they have ever aspired to. It is idle for him to expect that these hardy and liberty-loving mountaineers will now hazard their lives and homes in defending the cause of an ambi tious invader, who proclaims from beyond the Pyrenees that, during his reign, all the liberties granted as the result of the September revolution are to be done away with, including universal suffrage, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and liberty to hold public meetings. This is why Don Carlos, on commencing his campaign, has only found men from the lowest classes willing to enlist under his banners, and that only for the scanty pay his leaders are able to give them. There is no enthusiasm for their cause, nor love for their pretended monarch, and so they make a feeble resistance when attacked by the regulars, and are ever ready to accept the pardon ex-

time, all that they see slipping from their grasp in the new era begun by the revolution. One of the first measures of the Revolution should have been to separate the Church from the State. The clergy have been paid from the almost empty coffers of the State, at an immense sacrifice, so that they might not have a shadow of a pretext for opposing the Government; this money has gone to fur nish funds for the campaign of Don Carlos. The turbulent prelates meanwhile become more and more insolent, and openly defy the Government in

tended to all who deliver up their arms. With but

few exceptions, priests are the leaders of all the Carlist factions. They have been the heart and soul

of all the conspiracies in favor of Carlism, and they

gird up their loins and go forth to do battle for their

altars and their fires with a zeal adequate to the in-

terests they have at stake. The triumph of Don

Carlos would insure to them, at least for their life-

their journals. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BYRON STORY. LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869. A letter in The Telegraph to-day, asserts that Lord Byron did not meet Mrs. Leigh from a period before his marriage until after the separation from Lady

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1869. Lady Palmerston, widow of the late Lord Palmerston, died yesterday.

BELGIUM.

HER ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ROMAN COUNCIL. BRUSSELS, Sept. 12, 1869. The Belgian Government declines to join Bavaria in carrying out Prince Hohenlohe's policy respecting the forthcoming Œcumenical Council. The Govern-

ment has also determined to send no official delegate PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

GEN. M'MAHON'S DEFENSE OF LOPEZ. LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869. A writer in to-day's Standard says that Mr. Mc-Malien, the United States Minister to Paraguay, denies the charges which have recently been brought against President Lopez of Paraguay. He says Lopez is intelligent, polished, and conrageous, and conversant with European manners and diplomacy. Only two or three of the English desire to leave Paraguay, but they are too timid to express the wish.

A VICTORY OF LOPEZ. Lisnon, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869. The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro has arrived here, bringing dates from the hostile armies on the Parana to the 20th of July. According to a

Parageayan account a sharp engagement had oc-

curred between the Brazilians and the Paraguayans, in which 200 of the former and 60 of the latter were killed. Owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground the Paraguayans were unable to pursue.

> TURKEY AND EGYPT. THE JEALOUSY OF THE PORTE.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869. The Times, in an article on the Turco-Egyptian affair, trusts the controversy will have the effect to improve the relations of the Sultan and the Viceroy. The jealousy of the Porte was excited more by suspicion than by actions.

PORTUGAL.

REPUBLICANISM EXTENDING. LISBON, Sept. 12, 1869. The Republicans are extending their influence in Portugal, and their organizations are increasing in

FRANCE.

RUMORS OF ABDICATION. LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869.

A Paris letter, published here to-day, says the rumors of a possible abdication foreshadow a not improbable event. As the Emperer is liable to returns of his sickness, incapacitating him from business, many think his son's majority will be proclaimed on his next birthday.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH. PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869.

The official newspapers to-day announce that Napo-Paris, Sept. 12, 1869.

The Emperor did not go out to-day on account of the severity of the weather.

A HURRICANE. A fearful hurricane has swept over the north of France, causing much damage to crops and other

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM AS PROMULGATED. The Journal Official publishes the text of the Senatus Consultum, which is promulgated in the name of the Emperor, and is signed by Rouher and countersigned by Duvergier. The following is a synopsis of the document:

ARTICLE I. The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif have the privilege of initiating laws.

ART. II. The Ministers are dependent on the Empere they deliberate under his Presidency, are responsible but can only be impeached by the Senate. ART. III. The Ministers may be members of either Chamber. They have free access to andithe right to

speak in both. ART. IV. The sittings of the Senate are open to the public; but, on demand of five members, the Senate may

go into secret session. ART. V .- The Senate, after pointing out modifications in a bal, may send it back for further consideration to the Corps Legislatif. It may in any case oppose the promulgation of a bill, and in such case the bill cannot be presented in the Corps Legislatif again during the same

ART. VI.-The Corps Legislatif selects its own offiers, at the opening of each session. The Senate and the Corps Legislatif make their own internal regulations. ART. VII .- Every individual member of the Senate nd Corps Legislatif has the right of interpellation. Votes of Confidence or want of confidence (ordres de jour notives) can be adopted; but they must be referred to the pureaux, as a matter of right, whenever the Government demands it, and the bureaux will then appoint a commission to consider the matter, on whose report the Corps

will decide whether to accept or reject the vote. ART. VIII. No amendment of a bill can be discussed unless it has been previously sent to the Committee which considered the bill, and also communicated to the Government. If the Government and the Committee lisagree in the amendment, the Council of State shall pronounce its opinion; but the final decision rests with

ART. IX. The budgets are presented and voted by chapters and articles.

ART. X. All modifications in customs or postal tariffs nade through treaties with foreign nations will require a law to make them, binding.

ART. XI. The relations of the Emperor, Senate, and Legislatif are charged only in so far as they are course will be settled hereafter by Imperial decree. ART. XII. Certain articles of the Constitution incom

sistent with the above provisions are abrogated. M. SIMONIN ON THE AMERICAN FISCAL LEGIS-

A report from M. Simonin, addressed from New-York to the French Minister for Agriculture, has been published in Paris. M. Simonin was commissioned by the French Government to report on the mineral re sources of the United States, and in that document he writes from a free trade point of view. We extract the

The present condition of the Union favors manufac-tures. The Southern States, conquered and humbled by the severe reconstruction laws imposed by the North-have employed all their efforts in opposing them, and have not reclaimed against the tariff. Besides they are themselves establishing cotton mills, and require for the themselves establishing cotton mills, and require for the production of sugar the same protection the Northern States ask for their tissues and iron. The Western States, essentially agricultural, are apparently becoming more favorable to the adoption of the protective system. One of the evils of this system is to increase the price of everything, and at the same time the price of labor. Now, what means can be more certain to attract immigrants, which the Western States so much require, than the inducement of high wages! Beside these States, encouraged by the high rate of the tariff, which allows industry to establish itself everywhere, as in a hot-house, become in their turn manufacturing, and consequently favorable to protective duties. The Pacific States have not so far interested themselves about protection, except California, who equally desires to have her manufactures, and whose soil seems bound to furnish to the Union a share of the wine which it requires.

Having traced, not without some errors, the tariff legislation of the country, he continues :

It will scarcely be believed that in a country of "selftwin scarcely be believed that in a country of ser-vernment" free trade numbers so few partisans. It consider, however, that peoples most frequently act individuals, and that all human passions are found istantly operating in nations as in a body-politic, the irse pursued by the United States is easily explained. course pursued by the United States is easily explained. The tariff is regarded as a defiance to Europe, of whom they had to complain while the civil war continued. They believe that they are able to do without her. Is not their country the most extensive and richest continental power of the world? In her own territory she has no tariff, no octroi duty, no impediments to exchange. Is not that sufficient? Is not that true commercial liberty? From New York to San Francisco, from Boston to New-Orleans, the way is free, all products are distributed without toll. Europe has need of the Union—the Union has no need of Europe. What does she receive from her? Fabrica? She manufactures them. Wines and sprits? She professes to produce excellent. the Union has no need of Europe. What does she receive from her! Fabrica! She manufactures them. Wines and spirits! She professes to produce excellent wines, and in time hopes to be able to do without European liquors. Crude metals! She has the richest ron. lead. copper, and moreury mines in the world. Coal! Her coal mines are more than a hundred times greater in extent and richness than those of England herself. Fancy articles and jewelry! The more expensive these are, and the more the wealthy are induced to buy them, the more will native industry be impelled to imitate the European products, and in the end successfully compete with them.

**ENERGICAN OFINIONS OF NATOLEON IN LYONS.

REPUBLICAN OPINIONS OF NAPOLEON IN LYONS. The Paris correspondent of the Salut Public gives the following statement from a political personage. It was known only to a very few persons, and he guarantees its

During his residence in the United States Prince couls, now Napoleon III., was intimately connected with tamily whom I shall refer to by the Christian name of During his residence in the United States Prince Louis, now Napoleon III., was intimately connected with a family whom I shall refer to by the Christian name of the head-Edwards. Never during the misfortunes or the triumph of the Prince did the Edward family forget him. A business correspondence, as laconic as affectionate on both sides, continued alike during exile and the empire. In 1859—November, if I am not mistaken—Edward and family came to France to congratulate his friend on his Italian victories. Napoleon and he warmly shock hands, schanged their recollections of 20 years, and conversed a long time. No one was present at the interview, but Mr. Edward did not object to confide to two or three persons the strange matters which he learned from the Emperor. It was a short time after, on the indisposition of the Prince Imperial, which was sufficiently grave to cause fears of his death, and the paternal mind was haunted with phantoms of the sickness of the child. "If I have the misfortune to lose him," said the Emperor, "and if the impossibility of having another direct heir is apparent to me, I shall certainly place an extraordinary project in execution. I having another direct heir is apparent to me, I shall cer-tainly place an extraordinary project in execution. I would wish then to give France the privileges, liberties, and even the manners of a republic. I should wish to be the first citizen of my country after restoring to her all that political necessities forced me to deprive her for a time. In a word, I would render after me all form of government impossible but the republican, that alone which wisely understood and applied by an energetic executive is suitable to the French." But it is necessary to renounce this dream; as But it is necessary to renounce this dre French." But it is necessary to renounce this dream, a father of a family has no right to burn the house of his son, and I shall seek the means of conciliating two elements which appear to be ever in conflict—the empire and liberty. My descendants shall reign, and France will lose only formally the name of a republic. She will have soon, I hope, the free institutions which I have so strongly admired in the New World.

In listening to such language M. Edward was not a little surprised, and in repeating this conversation be

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

had doubtless no other object than to question some experienced persons on the degree of confidence which such singular news merited. His skepticism was increased by the surprise with which his statements were received, and I have often enjoyed this singular idea of an absolute monarch renouncing his perogatives. It will shortly be ten years since my gayety gave place to another sentiment. I observe the progressive development of the singularidea, and I derive from it the unalterable confidence which guarantees to me the liberal execution of the wishes of the country. And I often wish one thing—moderation of party spirit in presence of a solution which ought to satisfy all wise and liberal minds. It would be hard for us to see progress receil before snarchy.

minds. It would be hard for us to see progress recoil before anarchy.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The Journal Officiel of the 30th speaks of the Emperor's illness as "a rheumatic crisis." The Moniteur says: "We once more affirm that the Emperor's malady has never been of a serious character. It is only a simple indisposition, and, convalescence having begun, there is every reason to hope it will speedily disappear altogether." The Moniteur reports the symptomatic state of His Majesty from St. Cloud, and says: 'I tis well known that Napoleon III. is in the habit of smoking a great many cigarettes. He was for some time compelled, by the orders of his physician, to give up smoking aitogether, but on Saturday he was allowed to smoke a little. He walked about, not only in his room, but in the Alfee des Marrouniers, which is on a level with the Vernet Salon. All the materiel of the Imperial household is still at the Chalons Camp, where, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the Emperor still intends to go for the break up about September 15.

The Countess of Montijo de Teba, mother of the Empress of the French, received a telegram on the 2sth, sixned Napoleou, and stating that His Majesty's health had improved.

The Paris correspondent of The London News **sys:

Napoleon, and stating that His Majesty's health had improved.

The Paris correspondent of The London News says:
There are reiterated rumors that the Emperor has refused to be operated upon by Dr. Nelaton because Marshal Niel died after being attended by that eminent surgeon. This story has given rise to a palpable mistake by a French paper, which says that Dr. Nelaton's land shook from a feeling of immense responsibility. The doctor is the last man to be sheeked by a weakness of this kind. The origin of the tale is a statement, probably untrue, that the Emperor said he had la main malkeureuse (an unlucky hand) with Marshal Niel. There is much evidence that, beside the malady last alluded to, the Emperor is afflicted with a disagreeable, often painful, but seldom dangerous affection, called in Freich hémorroides.

hemorroides.

The Fublic says that "his chronic malady, rheumatiam, did for a time affect the bladder, and render the action of that organ very painful, but that now this compileation, which was never dangerous, has completely ceased; His Majesty's general health has greatly improved—he

His Majesty's general health has greatly improved—he sleeps better, and his appetite is better.

The false news lately pointed at by the Journal Official is probably the assertion of Figure that the Empeter fainted several times during the performance of surgical operations of no gravity. Figure admits, however, that he is much better, and, by way of beasting of its own sources of information, tells the Journal Official that his rheumatism is not articular but simply cutaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. Lange, English Director of the Suez Canal Company, informs the public that the Sucz Canal Company has just issued regulations for the navigation of the Sucz Canal, to be opened on the 17th of November next. Article I states that the navigation of the Sucz Maritime Canal will be open to all ships, without distinction of nationality, provided their draft of water does not exceed 74 metres—the depth of the canal being 8 metres, equal to 28 English feet.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

HIS TOUR IN NEW-BRUNSWICK-JOURNEY TO ST. JOHN-ENTHUSIASM ON THE ROAD-SCENE AT ST. JOHN-PUBLIC BALL-FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 7 .- The Prince has at ast reached this old city in his tour. Nova Scotia has had enough of him, and the influence of the visit of this member of the Royal Family remains to be seen. While he has been pic-nicing, dining, dancing, andfvisiting to Halifax, the neighboring province of New-Brunswick and the lower part of Nova Scotia have been waiting The Annapolis valley did not expect a visit from His Royal Highness, and, indeed, did not seem to care for it; but New-Brunswick, and especially St. John, its largest city, knew that they should have the opportunity of seeing him, and were anxiously waiting for the time to come. Now that they find \$that \$the Prince arrives one day and departs the next, there is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed at the hurried manner in dissatisfaction expressed at the hurried manner it which he hastens to the Upper Province. To spend two weeks in Halifax and less than a day it St. John may be a necessary arrangement, but it is none the less displeasing to the citizens. He arrived at Hopewell station on Monday at 24 o'clock, having left the hunting grounds early that morning. The stay in the woods has undoubtedly been a rest for the young gentleman, for his shooting has certainly not been tiresome, having been fatal to nothing more important than a few stray partiridges. He looks a little refreshed, and has become nicely tanned. The city was wranged in for and mit.

Government.

The train rolled into the station soon after 1 o'clock. His Royal Highness passed into the waiting room over a strip of tapestry which had been laid down for his royal feet to step on. The reception room was finely prepared with evergreen, flags, and flowers. The crowd formed a circle about Prince Arthur, who was supported by Lieut. Gov. Wilmot on his right, and the City Clerk, in the full magnificence of official robes, read an address, and then handed it, inclosed in a case of purple velvet lined with satin, to the Prince, who consigned it to the care of Lieut. Pickard. Prince Arthur then replied in his boyish and distinct voice, as follows:

To the Mayor, Addermen, and Commentity of the City of St. John—Gentzensen: The selections given me in the course of my repul journey through New-Brugswick led me to auticipate a hearly reception at St. John, but the dementrations made here to day have far sumpassed all my expectations, and I cannot enficiently thank ron. Your expressions of loyal attachment and devotion to the Queen ac most graffying, and you may rest assured that Her Majesty will receive them with pleasure. I rejoice that as opportunity has been aforded me of visiting this town, which plans so important a part in the commercial interests of this bominion. That this presperity may not only continue but largely increase will ever be the constant prayer of myself as it is the earnest which of the Queen, on Sovereign.

The Clerk of the Sessions then advanced and read the address of that body, to which His Royal Highness replied as follows:

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Sciat John—

address of that body, to which his Royal Highness replied as follows:

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John—
Gertainens: I think you from my beart for this address, but it needed
not your assurances to make me aware of the devotion to the Queen of
all classes in this dominion.

Throughout have I found in the anxious desire to welcome me reiterated proofs of the loyal attachment to Her Majerty's throne and person,
and most earnestly do I hope that your labous as magistrates may be
lightened by the contentment and good order of all those around you.

ARTHER.

The party; then took carriages, Prince Arthur, Lieu.

Gov. Wilmot, Col. Elphinstone, and Mayor Alward occupying the foremost one, and drove around the city. As they left the station bouquets were thrown into the carriage from the tower of the depot, and the sound of the cheering literally rolled up the hill. He was then driven to the Waverley House, where he occupies the apartments lately litted up for the Governor-General. As he passed the Court-House the carriages stopped, and the children of the Sunday schools, numbering nearly two As he passed the Court-House the carriages stopped, and
the children of the Sunday-schools, numbering hearly two
thousand, sang the national anthem, with the following
additional verse, composed for the occasion:

Leaf from Thy throne above,
The riches of Thy love
On Arthur pour!
Grant him all good, we pray;
Keep every ill away;
Be Thou his gode and stay
For evermore!

Du the time the singing was concluded the crowd from

Be Thou his guide and stay
For evenuore!

By the time the singing was concluded the crowd from the station had reached the square, and there were nearly 8,000 persons present, who cheered and shouted in a very enthusiastic manner. All along the route the windows were crowded. The crowd then went to the Waverly, where they blocked the street for nearly an hour. All the afternoon hundreds of people were standing before the hotel. In the evening that event which was to surpass anything of the kind which ever took place in the city—the ball to Prince Arthur—took place. The Victoria Skating Rink, a large handsome burding, was selected as the only building of sufficient capacity. It was carefully renovated throughout, and the promenade round the center neatly carpeted. Flags, evergreen, and flowers were used in the decoration, and the building looked very finely. The Prince was excorted from the brilliantly-illuminated Waverly at 95 o'clock. He opened the ball with Mrs. Sheriff Harding, wife of the Commissioner for the Paris crew. Supper was served at 1 o'clock. It was an excellent one, but it was soon dispatched, and the dancing continued. The Prince left about 1, and the other dancers staid hours after. On Thursday the Prince will leave for Woodsteck, and on Friday for Grand Falls. Thence he will go to Riviere Du Loup, Quebee, and Montreal by steam or by rail.

The Prince left lindiantown, St. John, accompanied by treal by steam or by rail.

The Prince left Indiantown, St. John, accompanied by

The Prince left Indiantown, St. John, accompanied by many ladies, and civil and military gentlemen, in a pouring rain, and arrived at Fredericton, in fine weather, at 4 o'clock p.m., Sept. 8. He was met by crowds on the wharf, and, after listening to an address by the Mayor, was driven to the Government House as the guest of Gov. Wilmot.

HIS ARRIVAL AT WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Sept. 9 .- Prince Arthur and suite, and baggage, left Fredericton at 10 o'clock, with two carriages, and arrived here-sixty-two miles-in six two carriages, and arrived here—sixty-two miles—in six hours and forty-five minutes. Arches were erected in honor of the Prince, and his arrival was greeted by crowds of persons. The militia fired a salute, and an address was presented to the Prince, who made a verbal reply, at a concert in the evening. The Prince will arrive at Riviere Du Loup on Taesday. A tremendous storm prevailed last night. The weather is fine to day.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—Lieut.-Gov. and Lady Belleau have issued cards for a bail to Prince Arthur on

THE AVONDALE CALAMITY.

INVESTIGATION OF THE DISASTER-CORONER'S INQUEST AT PLYMOUTH, PA .- THE TESTI-MONY IN FULL-EVIDENCE POINTING TO IN-CENDIARISM.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Sept. 11 .- Early this mornng the good people of Plymouth were astir, making preparations to attend the inquest which was adjourned from Avondale to this place on Thursday. At 11 o'clock Coroner Wadhams and Esquire Eno opened their Court n Shupp's Hall. The jury was composed of James George, Wm. J. Harvey, Chas. Hutchinson, Samuel Vanloon. Martin McDonald, and Thos. Patten. There were not as many miners present as it was expected there would be. For the most part they were represented by the presidents of their Unions. The man who firs came from the shaft just before the fire refused to appear. This conduct created some suspicion. The first witness sworn was C. H. Wilson, M. D. He said the death of the miners was caused by the inhalation of car-

Charles Savage, the next witness, said: I am a footman in the mine; am well acquainted with the interior; was not in the mine on the day of the disaster; worked there on Saturday last; the fire was built in the furnace the 2d inst.; it was customary to let the fire go out on Saturday; the flue was considered a good one; at the time the fire broke out the shaft was rather wet; the man in charge of the furnace had held his position since the 2d of the month; the flue was cut through solid coal and connected with the shaft by a brick-work shaft; the and connected with the shaft by a brick-work shaft; the general feeling about the mine was that the shaft might at any time take fire, but no one ever suspected that it would ever take fire from below; Palmer Steele, the stable boss, took down hay, generally in a carriage; don't know whether he carried a light with him or not; neither do I know who built the fire in the furnace; have been in the mine since it was opened; the Union mine is immediately below Avondale, and I think that there would have been but little work to cut a gangway through between the two mines; the sound of a drill at work can be heard from one mine to the other; there was a little tool-house in the mine beside the stable; I cannot tell where the fire originated; the flue was not broken, for it was cut through the solid coal; the brettice inside was all made of wood; the mine has been worked about three years; I have heard of another place of egress talked of being opened; Mr. Hughes, the inside foreman, had full control of the mines without any one to interfere; have never seen any sparks flying up the shaft.

Mr. Conrad Lee, outside boss, was next examined: I live in Plymouth, and am outside foreman of the Avondale mine; A. Lyman was attending at the head of the shaft on the day of the fire; it was the first time he had worked there; he was there to see that everything went along right; was not at the breaker when the fire occurred; I have no idea as to what caused the fire; there was none in the top of the shaft, and I never knew a man to go down with hay and a light; I have been down into the mine half-a-dozen times; the wood-work begins in the mine at the bottom of the shaft, and was not connected with the furnace by wood; the fire was kindled at about 6; a. m.; the draft was very strong in the flue, but I never saw any sparks in it; I heard Mr. Evans say that he intended to drive a tunnels oa so to make a second entrance to the mine; I think a tunnel could have been put through by this time, had there been no strike; it was found th general feeling about the mine was that the shaft might

by this time had there been no strike; it was found that through; I am sure that every mine should have two

openings.

Mr. John Roberts was called, and sworn. He testified that he saw Palmer Steele going down with a bundle of hay just about 20 minutes before the fire occurred.

Dr. Wilson was recalled. He was asked how long he thought the men in the mines lived after the fire broke

out. He said just a few minutes. Chas. Wilcox was the next witness sworn. I was ticket boss of the mine at Avondale, and I was at the top of the shaft when Palmer Steele went down; I did not watch hoss of the mine at Avondale, and I was at the top of the shaft when Faimer Steele went down; I did not watch him; I rang the bell for the engineer to let the carriage down; I did not see him go down; I suppose he did; a number of cars were hoisted from the mine after he went down, before the fire was discovered; I first saw the fire on the top of the shaft; I supposed it came from the furnace, as there was a new fireman, and he did not understand much about making the fire; the smoke came up in great volumes from the shaft, and my eyes smarted badly. The flames came so rapidly that nothing could be done to extinguish them. [The inquest here adjourned until 2 o'clock.]

Anson Dunn was called and sworn in the afternoon. I went down into the shaft at 9 o'clock on the morning of the fire to get work; I remained there about a half or three-quarters of an hour; I saw several men down there, and they told me that it was a good mine to work in; I promised to go to work the next morning; I went into the mine back of the furnace; everything seemed to be all right; there was no wood on the fire that I saw; I saw no steam, smoke, or fire; when I got out of the mine I crossed over the river, and when hear home I saw that the breaker was on fire.

Thos Roney sworn: I was engineer in the Avondale Mine; the furnace was about ninety feet from the bottom of the shaft; I have helped build a fire in it several times; the brettiee was on fire once before; it was in the flue-way, and had no connection with the shaft. The witness was cross-examined by Henry J. Phillips, mining engineer of the Delaware. Lackawains, and Western Coal Company, and it was shown that he had had some difficulty with the miners; they had forbidden him to work in the mines. He was asked if he had ever said that if he could not work there no other

had ever said that if he could not work there no other man should, and said no. He confirmed what had been said by a previous witness, that Evan Hughes had at-tempted to force a tunnel into the mine, for he said it

Isaac Thomas-I have worked about two years in the

in Highlanders who formed the guard of house were calmily standing next the platform. The status from which flags were flying was completely closed, the ailway police. When the door the next the end were thrown open for the train, there were present in the station Lieut. Gov. Wilmot, who had come the officers of H. M. S. Eclipse, Mad. Warren, and Capts. Colin McKenzie and Thomas McKenzie of the 78th Highlanders, and several others, members of the Dominion Lovernment.

The train rolled into the station soon after 1 o'clock. His Royal Highlaness passed into the waiting room over a strip of tapestry which had been laid down for his royal for the vergreen, flags, and flowers. The crowl formed a sircle about Prince Arthur, who was supported by Lieut. Jov. Wilmot on his right, and the City Clerk, in the full magnificence of official robes, read an address, and them listing to vice, as follows:

To the Major, Addrens, and Commonalty of the City of St. John-listing voice, as follows:

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about it.

George Morgan—Have been at work in coal mines ever since I was to years old; every mine should have two openings; I was among the first to go down in the shaft after the fire; the upper part of the brettlee was completely burned out within 20 feet of the bottom of the pittely burned out within 20 feet of the bottom of the smit; below this it was burned; don't think that the fire beran at the bottom of the shaft; all mines should have two openings; there aretoo many mines beside the one athyondale having only one place for the men to get out. Here Mr. Evans said the miners knew that the Avondale mine was dangerous, but they had to either work in its starve. "The miners," said he, "intend at this inquest to let the public know the perils they are exposed to" (Great applause.)

its starve. "The miners," said he, 'intend at chart quest to let the public know the perils they are exposed to" (Great appliance.)

Inomas Thomas testified that he had been engaged as a miner for 30 years, and that he had frequently spoken to Mr. Evans about the danger of having only one opening to his mine; I considered the ventilation good in the Atondale mine; it would not have been much of a job to open a gangway through to the Union mine; only about 50 feet had to be tunneled.

The testimony was carefully given, and great interest was manifested by the spectators. The order might have been better had the miners been more patient. The inquest was adjourned until 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, it will be seen by the testimony that both of the engineers considered the flue dangerous, and the one who was present when the fire occurred had spoken of the great heat in the shaft to a brother workman.

The Relief Committee issued the following circular:

The Relief Committee specimed during the disaster at Arondale met last evening at the First National Bank, Primount, Pena, Sept. 11, 1869.

The Relief Committee appointed during the disaster at Arondale met last evening at the First National Bank, Primount, and organised permanently by electing K. G. Wadhams, President, H. Gaylord, Treasurer, and W. Lamson, Secretary. A committee of seven persons was appointed to look after and supply the immediate wants of the afficied, to humb them their requirements for at least one week, to take a census of the families of the unfortunates, and to report their action at the meeting to be held Monday evening; and also to devise a system for an equitable distribution of funds and other contributions. It is requested that persons into show hand outributions are placed will forward the first National Bank Pigmouth.

E. C. Wadhams, President of Committee.

HOW THE SHAFT CAUGHT FIRE. AVONDALE, Sept. 11.—Many of the miners cannot be persuaded that the fire caught from the furnace, and a wild suspicion is freely expressed that the fire was maliciously kindled from the top. There is

really no reason, however, why the flames may not have originated in the furnace. The draft in one of these fire flues is powerful enough to carry a shingle through to the top of the shaft. It is understood that on the norning the men went to work, they kindled the furnace tre with old oil cask staves, and neglected to add coal at the proper time. After the fire had got fairly burning the sparks and pieces of blazing wood shot through the flue out into the shaft and set it on fire. It is not generally known that the engineers, thinking that something was wrong in the "air-way," emptied a pail of water down the shaft. The instant this was done the foul air was purified, and the flames leaped up into the breaker and engine room.

A PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINERS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I would like to submit the following plan for the protection of men confined by accident in mines. Let there be a law passed compelling every mining company after an advance has been made a given distance from the shaft, to sink a tube, if it is through earth, if through rock the drill hole will be sufficient. This tube or hole should be at least four inches in diameter, communicating with the mine at some distance from the shaft, and so arranged at the top that a steam fire engine may be attached and worked to throw in air. This would not only supply the miners with pure air, but would drive all the smake and deleterious gases up through the shaft, while at the same fine water could be thrown in at the shaft without endangering the lives of the confined miners. As the mine advanced below, a pipe could be connected to the opening in the roof and carried forward as the excavation advanced, thus always supplying fresh air at the farthest portion of the mine. In addition, if a mine was extended, it should be secured at points by masonry and iron doors, so as to prevent a spread of fire along the passages. Again this tube would answer as a speaking tube to communicate with the miners, and even to convey to them food and drink.

New-York, Sept. 11, 1869.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

We have received the following sums of A vondale disance.

Peter Cooper.

Col. Office, Int. Rev., 4th Dis.

73 00 Tribune reporters.

Pardee, Bates & Co.

125 00 Tribune press hands.

Empl's Pardee, Bates & Co.

50 00 Tribune in all hands.

Donation through P., B.&Co.

3 00

Clerks Ninth National Bank.

34 30

Previously acknowledged.

J. M.

10 00

L. J. C.

10 00

Total.

The firm of Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies, auction-eers, and their employés, have contributed \$210 for the sufferers by the coal mine catastrophe. Mr. Wm. F. Lett, Superintendent of the Moffat Estate, has cere, and their employes, have contributed \$210 for the sufferers by the coal mine catastrophe. Mr. Wm. F. Lett, Superintendent of the Moffat Estate, has collected \$212. The hands employed in Ward's Paper Collar Factory, mostly girls, have contributed \$27. The Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association have voted \$100. The employes of C. H. Murray & Co. have given \$122. Mctropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 have contributed \$28. The proprietors and guests of the Astor House subscribed \$201 on Friday. At the Mayor's Office \$255.50 was subscribed ton Saturday. A collection taken up at the Temple Emanuel, corner of Fifth-ave, and Forty-third-at., on Saturday, netted over \$500. The Pennaylvania Cosi Company have forwarded \$5,000 to their General Superintendent at Dunmore, Penn., for the same object. Various other contributions, amounting to \$233, have been received. On Saturday a meeting of the railroad employés was held at the Astor House, and a committee, comprising most of the ticket and freight agents in the city, was appointed to receive subscriptions. One thousand dollars have also been raised in Newark for their relief. The Lincoin Club met on Saturday vening and appointed a committee to receive subscriptions. In most of the churches in Brooklyn, yesterday, collections were taken up; also in several of the churches in this city. This evening a concert will be given to swell the fund. The citizens of Brooklyn raised \$134 on Saturday, in addition to sums previously subscribed.

Subscriptions for the relief of the Avondale sufferers have begun to reach the treasurer, Henderson Gaylord, at the First National Bank, Plymouth. The following had been received up to Saturday night:

Saucel Bennell, P. New York. \$100 Mrs. Mallaly Garlies, New York. \$10

National Stock Exchange, New Lutz A New York gentleman. W. G. Fargo, Buffalo, New York Samuel Cary, New York Newtond National Bank, for citizens of Scranton. Criterus of Bloomsburg, Penn., by Cashier Tuntin.

George H. Stuart, Treasurer of the Philadel-

by the request of the Common Conneil, called a public meeting to take measures in aid of the Avondale suf-eregs. Mayor Congdon of Binghamton, N. Y., has,

ANOTHER MINING DISASTER. ACCIDENT AT THE OGDEN IRON MINE-FOUR MEN

KILLED.

The Ogden iron mine, located three miles from Ogdensburg, in the township of Sparta, Essex County, New-Jersey, was on Friday the scene of a catastrophe, resulting in the death of four men. The mine is an oblong out some 150 feet deep, and having a length of about 70 and a width of between 40 and 50 feet. Upon one side of the cut a frame building had been erected for the storage of tools. It had rested mainly upon the embankment upon one side of the cut, but projected to some extent beyond the line of the embankment and overhung

braces ran from the side of the mine to its most extreme projecting points. The purpose of having it thus project seems to have been that it might hold the fixtures of the hosting apparatus which were attached to it. On Thursday night the Superintendent of the mine, who had determined to remove the engine to another shaft, ordered the building to be taken down. Six men were engaged in doing his bidding on Fiday morning, when, without any premonition, it fell. Two of the men, who were busy upon the roof at the time, saved their lives by imping. Their less fortunate fellowworkers, four in number, went down with the building, and were buried under its ruins. Their bedies would have been immediately removed from the debris but for the fact that a huge rock overhanging the spot also these were reached, all, with one exception, were dead, and he was so badly injured that he lived scarcely in minutes. These men left behind large-families wholly dependent upon them for support. The building was an unsafe one, and the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday made it doubly so. The Coroner called a jury, and its members, after having been sworn, viewed the bodies. The inquest was then adjourned until this morning.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR FESSENDEN. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11 .- The funeral serves of Senator Fessenden took place at the First Parish Unitarian Church to-day, the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Paster officiating, assisted by Dr. Carruthers. The edifice was thronged, the crowd filling the vestibule and reaching nto the street. Among the distinguished persons presen were ex-Senators Foster of Connecticut and Morrill of Maine, the Hon. John Lynch, M. C., ex-Gov. Washburne of Maine, President Harris and Prof. Packard, who acted as pall bearers, with the Faculty of Bowdoin College, his Alma Mater, Senator Hamlin, the Hon. James G. Blaine aml the Hon. Sidney Peckham, Gov. Chamberlain and Council, Judges Fores, Kent, Walton, Barrows, and Goddard, with the Cumberland Bar, the Machigonne and Eastern Star Encampments of Odd Fellows, the Mayor and of great solemnity. They consisted of a voluntary performed by Kotzmar, chant by the church choir, reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, address by Dr. Carruthers, who paid the highest tribute to this much lamented public servant, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, chaut by the choir, and closed by a touching prayer by Dr. Carruthers. The funeral cortege was very long, including the persons and organizations above named, 20 carriages, and a procession of citizens. The body was buried at the Western Cemetery in the family lot. The city bells were tolling while the procession moved. The city bells were tolling while the procession moved. The city buildings are draped in mourning, all the flags at half-mast, and the public offices closed.

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10 .- The schooner Freedom is ashore at Booth Bay; the schooner Potomac of Boston went to pieces at Mackerel Cove, but the crew

of Boston went to pieces at Mackerel Cove, but the crew were saved; two vessels are total wrecks on Cape Small Point. It is said that only one man was saved of a crew of 18 belonging to one of the vessels.

The steamer Cambridge, from Bangor for Boston, arrived at Rockland this morning. She will be towed up to morrow. The passengers and officers report a frightful night. The boat was unmanageable from being unable to use the sails; she fell into the trough of the sea, and drifted from s:30 o'clock Wednesday till 3:30 o'clock Thursday morning, when they found soundings and came to anchor. When daylight appeared they found themselves off Egg-Rock, near Bristol, and within half a mile of the breakers. They rode safely at anchor until taken in tow by the steamer New-England, and brought into Rockland.

PERFORMANCE UPON A NEW CHIME OF BELLS BUFFALO, Sept. 12 .- The chime of bells manufactured in France for St. Joseph's Cathedral in this city, having been mounted in the tower of the edifice, large crowds of citizens of all denominations assembled at the Cathedral and filled the neighboring streets to listen to the first performance of the bells, 43 in number. They are worked by a key-board and discourse beautiful music. Attached to the chimes, and independent of the key-board, is a clock which, is made to play any required tune on the bells by means of 123 hammers arranged on the outside of the bells. In honor of the first performance of the bells Bishop Ryan celebrated Pontifical High Mass this morning; officiated at Vespers in the afternoon, and preached a sermon in the evening. having been mounted in the tower of the edifice, large

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LEWIS COUNTY. UTICA, N. Y., Sept, 11 .- A terrible fire detroyed most of the business part of Martinsburg, Lewis County, on Friday morning. The fire was kindled by incendiaries, under the steps leading to the Good Templars' Lodge room. The total loss was \$50,000, and the total insurance \$16,000. Lovejoy's Hotel and several stores were wholly or partially destroyed.

FUNERAL OF THE HON. JOHN BELL. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11 .- The funeral of

the Hon. John Bell will take place to-morrow. At meetings of the Nashville Bar and of the citizens to-day, resolutions were passed enlogizing the deceased. The citizens' meeting was addressed by Henry S. Foote, Ex-President Johnson and others. Mr. Johnson spoke of Mr. Bell as a statesman and patrict with whom he had disagreed politically, but to whom he was pleased to pay a tribute, due to his eminent worth and unwavering honesty.

A BREACH IN THE ERIE CANAL. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.-This morning a

breach occurred in the Eric Canal at the old aqueduct, in this city. The 63-mile level was drawn down to-day for repairs, and all the boats are aground. This will de-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A LARGE SPANISH RE-ENFORCEMENT. MADRID, Sept. 11 .- Sixteen thousand troops are

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

now ready to sail for Cuba. PARIS, Sept. 12 .- Spain is about to dispatch 24,000 reënforcements to Cuba. The first detachment, 6,000

strong, will embark during the present week. Madrid, Sept. 12.—The Imparcial (newspaper) confirms the report that 24,000 soldiers will be sent to Cuba, and state that the merchants of Havana have

MAIL SURVEILLANCE.

raised 9,000,000 reals for their pay.

HAVANA, Sept. 11 .- It having become known that suspected parties were about to mail letters for the United States, the mails by the steamship Missouri were detained, and the letters, which are supposed to contain rebel intelligence, were registered.

SENTENCE FOR TREASON.

The Court-martial in the case of Udalta, Lientenant-Governor of Bayamo at the outbreak of the rebellion, have found him guilty of treason, and he has been sentenced to the chain gang for 10 years.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE* ROBBERY-THE SLAVE-

HOLDERS' SCHEME. HAVANA, Sept. 4 .- A painful affair happened the other night at the Custom-House. One of the Custom-House officers compromised himself by having received a box of merchandise, which, for so much money, he agreed to get out of the building and deliver to his patron. He waited several days to do this, but could not effect the object. At last he determined to force open the box at night and throw out the contents through the iron windows of the customs building, which contents were to be picked up by his nephew and brother, posted outside for that purpose. The work was begun, but unfortunately for the parties engaged, one of the bundles happened to strike a sailor passing by, who reported the accident to the officers on duty, and a crowd of volunteers and policemen with, it is said, the Segundo Cubo at their head, came rushing in upon the scene. One of the young men engaged was found by the troops and murdered without ceremony; the other was wounded, but the guilty man, who originated the scheme, escaped unharmed. The

affair created a great deal of excitement.

One Senor Gay, a peninsular and planter, has

been in town lately with the object of bringing

about an understanding with the traffickers in negroes. He thinks that if his ideas should be carried out that the certain result of preserving Slavery would be attained. Señor Gay consulted some of the slave magnates, such as, for example, Don Cayetano del Monte, the Count of Laguinillas, the Count of San Fernando, and the Marquis of Campo Florido, with reference to the project. These These accepted the views of the scheming planter, and are disposed to aid him in the propagation of his views. The plan of operations suggested by Senor Gay is thise 1. The Spanish flag must be upheld. 2. The Government must be sustained, to the extent of a sacrifice of life and property. 3. The planters must guarantee the payment of all the money emitted or to be emitted by the Banco Espanol. The drawing up of the project has been committed to the hands of Castanon, and it is said that Gen. De Rodas will lend his countenance to the scheme. The plan does not seem very clear, at least in showing how Slavery is to be preserved. The inference is to be drawn, however, that if all our able-bodied men go out to war, and risk their lives and means in confronting the enemy, success must crown the Spanish arms. In such case, the island being saved for Spain, Slavery is to be saved likewise. The work of inducing "the children of the soil" to favor the plan has already begun. They are appealed to with such arguments as ruin and desolation, but it seems,

have lent, up to the present time, their countenance or support to the project. I have not mentioned to you anything with reference to Gen. La Torre. He has, as you have been informed by telegraph, resigned. The immediate cause of this was the dissatisfaction which his administration of affairs gave to the Peni caused rivers of blood to flow, but displayed, occasionally, a sense of just dealing, and a plan was discovered by which it was proposed to depose him. The Foluntario of Manzanillo, in the issue of the 26th, says that the body of the insurrection is growing more compact, and that the Spaniards are con-

according to the best accounts, that few of them

the enemy. A NEW POINT OF WAR-AFFAIRS IN SANTIAGO. HAVANA, Sept. 5 .- News was received yesterday to the effect that the insurgents had shown themselves in Batabano. That town is in a state of great ex-

stantly and successfully attacked by large bodies of

terday to the effect that the insurgents had shown themselves in Batabano. That town is in a state of great excitement. It will be remembered that it is a place of great importance in army operations, for all the supplies for the troops in the southern part of the island go through that place.

News from Cuba to the 24th of August has reached us. There had been considerable excitement in that city in consequence of a report that at a few leagues to the east of the Morro, near an estate called Sedilla, a disembark ation of arms and men had been effected. A steamer and 200 troops were speedily sent out in search of the men and vessel, but nothing had been heard from either. The currents being strong, it was thought that the vessel had concluded to abandon the attempt at that point, and had sailed out toward another.

A son of Gen. La Torre came out with him from Spain, hearing the curious appellation of Nemesis de La Torre. He is a lawyer of Madrid, and arrived in Santiago de Cuba with the expectation of making his fortane. He and his father, however, could not get along together, his first step having been to ask of Don Serencio Farrada 11,000. This he supposed could be easily supplied by that gentleman, who is the Superintendext of the seized and confiscated property of the patriots in this town. Farrada told the General of the demand of the son, which brought about a rupture between the two. La Torre may have been willing, for aught that is known, to consent to the arrangement, but the action of his son had a tendency to compromise him. The lavorites of the Government are all filling their pockets. But the confiscated property, which these rogues are making a good feast upon, has become the veritable apple of discord. Don Mannel Armas, Colonel of volunteers, has lately gone up to Havana to make war upon Farrada, who, it is charged, is bankrupt, notwithstanding his opportunities for plunder.

An AMERICAN REPORT FROM CUBA—SPANISH

AN AMERICAN REPORT FROM CUBA-SPANISH ADMISSIONS OF FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12 .- A Southern gentleman, who is visiting Cuba for the purpose of ascer-taining the state of affairs for himself and his friends, writes from Cardenas, under date of Sept. 1, as fol-

writes from Cardenas, under date of Sept. 1, as follows:

The news of the recent successes of the Cobans near Puerto Principe, Sagua la Grande and Las Tunas, has given an impetus and new life to the patriot cause which will prove irresistible. The enthusiasm of the Cubans know no bounds. They are rising an masse and flocking to the liberating army by hundreds. The Spanish openly assert that the revolution will be successful, that the Spanish force is almost destroyed, and that Spain cannot send sufficient recisforcements to regain the position loss by these battles. It is reported that the Cubans in these engagements fought with great determination and daring, and showed a discipline equal to that of regular troops. The Spanish troops everywhere are demoralized; they have no confidence in their commanders, nor have the officers confidence in their soldiers. Many of the regulars are known to sympathize with the Cubans. The revolution, I honestly believe, will succeed, and the independence of Cuba be attained. The outrages perpetrated upon inoffensive and helpless people by the volunteers and their friends are of the most revolting character, and exceed even those perpetrated by the Indians on the frontiers of the United States. Everywhere evidence of these outrages can be seen—buildings burned, churches destroyed, and hundreds of homeless, starving wanderers. This once beautiful and luxuriant island is now a barren waste, and should the war be prolonged six months it will be almost uninhabitable. Even now all along the eastern coast of the island the people are on the very verge of starvation, and are dying by hundreds from disease supernatured by want.

THE SOUTHERN FILIBUSTERS. The Macon Telegraph of Sept. 8 says that the Cuban expeditionsts of that quarter have all been disbanded, and hopes that, as no conclusive evidence exists against them, that they will be released. One of them is Mr. Thomas Robinson, whose real name is Martia.

AN ORGAN-GRINDER RUN OVER AND KILLED. PORT JERVIS, Sept. 11 .- About 5 o'clock this norning, as an organ-grinder, in company with his wife, was walking on the Eric Railway track, near Howell's was walking on the Eric Railway track, near Howel's Depot, a passenger train ran over the man, killing him instantly and terribly mangling his body. The engineer was not aware of the accident until he arrived at Andeletown, where he found the organ-grinder's binaket and strap in front of his engine. A number of track laborers gathered up the remains, and they were taken to the depot to await further disposition. The organ-grinder had been at Port Jervis the day previous, and was on his